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DESCRIPTORS Adolescents: *Annotated Bibliographies: *Dropout

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ABSTRACT

This search of 18 documents from the ERIC collection, Dissertation Abstracts, and the journal literature, reviews attempts by several school systems to provide medical, psychological and educational support for pregnant teenagers, in order to prevent their dropping out of school. (CJ)





Relevant Resources in High Interest Areas

2R

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Counseling the **Pregnant Teenager**

Compiled by Mary Jane Kidder

October 1971

This search reviews attempts by several school systems to provide medical, psychological and educational support for this population aroun a order to prevent dropping (18 document abstracts retrieved)

\$1.00

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Introduction

This information packet is intended to alert the user to a body of literature on a topic of current interest to counselors. It identifies research reports that have been cited in the Educational Resources Information Center's (ERIC) publication, Research in Education (RIE) from January 1967 through June 1971, in Dissertation Abstracts International from January 1968 through June 1971, and in ERIC's Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE) from January 1968 through June 1971.

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Journal Articles

Journal articles are available from the origina! journal in library or personal collections. Refer to the entry for volume and page designations.



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ERIC Documents

ED 035 680 UD 009 352

Braen, Bernard B. The Evolution of a Therapeutic Group Approach

to School-Age Pregnant Girls.
State Univ. of New York, Syracuse. Upstate Medical Center. Pub Date [Dec 68]

Note-20p.

Descriptors—*Adolescents, American I. dians, Caucasians, *Class Attitudes, Decision Making, *Group Counseling, Negroes, Nursing, Pediatrics Training, *Pregnancy, Psychological Evaluation, Psychologists, Rehabilitation Counseling, Social Work, Therapy Identifiers—YMED Program, *Young Mothers Educational Development Program This report evaluates the Young Mothers' Educational Development Program sponsored by the

cational Development Program sponsored by the State University of New York, for pregnant girls between the ages of 16 and 21. The program provided needed services in the areas of obstetrics, pediatrics, education, social work, nursing, and psychology. The girls were Black, Caucasian, and Indian. Internalized values and preconceptions of staff members, reflecting a white, middle class orientation, became apparent during the course of the program. The report focuses on the inadequacies of initial approaches and assumptions and makes suggestions for improvements. (KG)

ED 017618 UD 005 824 EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE EXPECTANT MOTHERS. LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS, CALIF. PUB DATE 67

DESCRIPTORS *COUNSELING INSTRUC-DESCRIPTORS *COUNSELING INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS, *MEDICAL SERVICES, *PREGNANCY, *SPECIAL PROGRAMS, *UNWED MOTHERS, ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS, CALIFORNIA, CHILD CARE, COMMUNITY AGENCIES (PUBLIC), ESEA TITLE 1, HOME VISITS, INTERAGENCY COOPERATION, LOS ANGELES, PERSONNEL, PROGRAM EVALUATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES. SCHOOL HOLDING GICAL SERVICES, SCHOOL HOLDING POWER, SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, SOCIAL SERVICES, TABLES (DATA), AN INTERAGENCY PROGRAM FOR

AN INTERAGENCY PROGRAM FOR UNWED PREGNANT TEENAGERS IN THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT IS EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT. FUNDED UNDER TITLE I OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, THE PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED IN OR ADJACENT TO SIX LOS ANGELES DISTRICT HEALTH CENTERS. IN ADDITION TO RECLUAR MEDICAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL GULAR MEDICAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL, THE PROGRAM'S STAFF IN-CLUDES A COORDINATOR, A CHILD WEL-FARE AND ATTENDANCE OFFICIAL, A FARE AND ATTENDANCE OFFICIAL, A COUNSELOR, AND A SOCIAL WORKER. GIRLS ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE IN THE PROGRAM UNTIL ABOUT 8 WEEKS AFTER CHILDBIRTH. IT IS REPORTED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE PROGRAM THERE HAS BEEN A 6 TO 9 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS DATE: PASSED BY THE GIRLS IN THE HEALTH CENTER CLASSES AS COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER PASSED DURING THEIR LAST COMPLETED SEMESTER IN HIGH SCHOOL. THUS THE PROGRAM HAS EN-COURAGED POTENTIAL DROPOUTS TO RE-MAIN IN SCHOOL TO GRADUATE. AN IM-PROVEMENT IN THE GIRLS' PHYSICAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL STABILITY IS ALSO REPORTED. EVALUA-TIVE DATA COMPILED FROM STUDENT AND STAFF RATINGS AND FROM STU-DENT RECORDS AND OTHER PERTINENT SOURCES ARE PRESENTED IN THE REP-

ED 024 168 Goodman, Elizabeth M. Gill, Fobola M. L.

Goodman, Elizabeth M. Gill, Fobola M. L.

A Multi-Disciplinary Approach to a School-Centered Rehabilitation Program for Pregnant School-Age Girls in Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia Department of Public Health, Washington.; District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare, Washington.; District of Columbia Public Schools, Washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—C Washington, D.C. Agency-Childrens Bureau (DHEW), Pub Date [66] Grant--CWDG-D-130 Note--81p.

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Child Care, *Community Programs, Counseling, Demonstration Projects, Educational Programs, *Exceptional Child Research, Health Services, Achievement,

*Exceptional Child Research, Health Services, Illegitimate Births, Interdisciplinary Approach, *Pregnancy, Program Descriptions, Psychological Services, School Community Cooperation, School Services, Secondary School Students, Sex Education, Womens Education Identifiers—District of Columbia, Webster School In 1963, the Washington, D.C. Public School Department began a special demonstration project on the secondary school level, the Webster Girls School Program, to reduce the number of dropouts due to pregnancy and recidivism. An indropouts due to pregnancy and recidivism. An interagency, multidisciplinary plan was devised to provide comprehensive services to the girls. So-cial case work, academic and vocational educa-tion, ps chological services, medical supervision, and nutritional advice were included in the proand nutritional advice were included in the program to improve the welfare of the school-age pregnant girl and restore her to the community. Of the girls enrolled the first 3 years, 75% moved forward academically. In a 1965 study, those enrolled the first year (103) were compared to a control group (123) referred but not enrolled then. Results indicated the Webster girls dropped out of school lass (n.001) and were less likely to out of school less (p.001) and were less likely to have another child (p.001). Data on other factors are given and eight appendixes include sample forms, student evaluations, and give data on project establishment. An evaluation of the program by Ann Richardson, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., is also available as ED 018 052.

ED 017 612 UD 005 761 KELLY, ROBERT E. GUIDELINES, PROCEDURES, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES RELATING TO MARRIED AND TO PREGNANT STUDENTS. REPORT NUMBER DSE-45 PUB DATE 28 AUG 67

DESCRIPTORS *GUIDELINES, *MARITAL STATUS, *PREGNANCY, *SCHOOL POLICY, *SPECIAL PROGRAMS, CALIFORNIA, HOME INSTRUCTION, LOS ANGELES, PUB-LIC SCHOOLS, SECONDARY SCHOOL STU-DENTS, TELEPHONE INSTRUCTION. UNWED MOTHERS,

THESE GUIDELINES ARE FOR (1) THE PARTICIPATION OF PREGNANT AND MARRIED STUDENTS IN THE REGULAR SCHOOL PROGRAM, (2) THE PLACEMENT OF PREGNANT STUDENTS IN SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, AND (3) THE POSTPARTUM RETURN OF STUDENTS TO THEIR REGULAR SCHOOL THEY ALSO OUTLINE POLICIES WHICH RELATE TO ATTENDANCE CREDITS FROM A SPECIAL SCHOOL, GRADUATION FROM A REGULAR SECONDARY SCHOOL, AND TEXTBOOKS AND ASSIGNMENTS. AMONG THE SFECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO PREGNANT STUDENTS ARE HOME INSTRUCTION, INSTRUCTION VIA TELE-PHONE ("TELE-CLASS"), AND CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION IN OR NEAR COUNTY HEALTH CENTERS OR IN MATERNITY HOMES, (LB)

ED 017 610 UD 005 758 LYONS, DOROTHY J. DEVELOPING A PROGRAM FOR PREGNANT TEENAGERS THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF SCHOOL, HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. PUB DATE 24 OCT 67

DESCRIPTORS *COUNSELING INSTRUC-TIONAL PROGRAMS, *MEDICAL SERVICE-S, *PREGNANCY, *SPECIAL PROGRAMS, *UNWED MOTHERS, CALIFORNIA, COM-MUNITY AGENCIES (PUBLIC), ESEA TITLE
1, INTERAGENCY COOPEPATION, LOS ANGELES, PARENT PARTICIPATION, PERSONNEL, PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES, SECONDARY

SCHOOL STUDENTS, SOCIAL SERVICES,
AN INTERAGENCY PROGRAM FOR
UNWED PREGNANT TEENAGERS IN THE
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC SCHOOLS, FUNDED IN 1985 UNDER TITLE I OF THE ELEMEN-TARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, OFFERS EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES. IN ADDITION TO USING REGULAR PERSON-NEL, THE PROGRAM ENLISTS THE COOR-DINATED EFFORTS OF THE ADOPTION BUREAU, THE BUREAU OF PUDLIC ASSISTANCE, THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, FAMILY SERVICE, AND THE DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT. THE PRO-GRAM IS CONDUCTED IN OR ADJACENT TO SIX LOS ANGELES DISTRICT HEALTH CENTERS. GIRLS ARE EXPECTED TO CON-TINUE IN THE PROGRAM UNTIL ABOUT 8
WEEKS AFTER CHILDBIRTH, AT WHICH
TIME THEY CAN RETURN TO THEIR REGULAR SCHOOL PARENTAL INVOLVE-MENT AND GENERAL SCHOOL-COMMUNI-TY COMMUNICATION ARE ENCOURAGED. OF THE 266 PREGNANT GIRLS ENROLLED IN THE PROGRAM DURING THE 1966-67 SCHOOL YEAR, 181 TERMINATED PREG-NANCY DURING ENROLLMENT. THE AVERAGE AGE OF GIRLS REFERRED FOR SERVICE IS 15.8 YEARS, WITH A RANGE FROM 11.6 TO 18 YEARS, THE INTELLIGENCE RANGE OF THESE GIRLS HAS BEEN NORMAL AND THEY SEEM TO BE HIGHLY MOTIVATED. THIS SPEECH WAS RESERVED AT A LOLD THE SESSION OF THE PRESENTED AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL HEALTH ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETI-NG, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, OCTOBER 24, 1967.(LB)

ED 018 052 EC 001 957 RICHARDSON, ANN EVALUATION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR PREGNANT GIRLS.
BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INC., WASH., D.C. REPORT NUMBER CB-PROJ-D130 PUB DATE APR 66

DESCRIPTORS *EXCEPTIONAL CHILD RESEARCH, *PREGANANCY, ADOLES-CENTS, ATTITUDES, CHILD CARE, CITY WIDE PROGRAMS, DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS, FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION, FOLLOWUP STUDIES, INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS, INTERVIEWS, NEGRO MOTHERS, NEGRO YOUTH, PROGRAM EVALUATION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SEX EDUCATION, UNWED MOTHERS UNWED MOTHERS,

UNWED MOTHERS,
TO ASSESS THE SHORT RANGE EFFECTS
OF PARTICIPATION IN A SPECIAL SCHOOL
PROGRAM ESTABLISHED IN 1963 FOR
PREGNANT SCHOOL AGE GIRLS, INTERVIEWERS IN 1965 OBTAINED INFORMATION FROM 109 GIRLS WHO HAD ATTENDED THE PROGRAM IN ITS FIRST YEAR, 123

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GIRLS WHO HAD BEEN REFERRED BUT HAD NOT ATTENDED, AND MOTHERS OF THE GIRLS. THE SPECIAL PROGRAM FO-CUSED ON PRENATAL MEDICAL CARE, ARRANGEMENT FOR CHILD CARE, ATTITUDES TOWARD LOVE AND SEXUAL BE-TUDES TOWARD LOVE AND SEXUAL BE-HAVIOR, AND WEIGHT CONTROL AND NUTRITION. IN THE FIRST YEAR OF OP-ERATION 142 GIRLS ATTENDED OUT OF 541 REFERRALS. ALMOST ALL WERE NEGRO, AGED 13 THROUGH 18, AND THE MAJORITY WERE NOT MARRIED AT THE TIME OF THE BABY'S BIRTH. DATA INDI-CATED THAT GIRLS IN THE SPECIAL PRO-GRAM WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKE-LY (P IS LESS THAN .001) TO CONTINUE WITH REGULAR SCHOOL THAN WERE PREGNANT GIRLS NOT IN THE PROGRAM. PREGNANT GIRLS NOT IN THE PROGRAM.
MOST OF THE GIRLS WHO ATTENDED THE
SPECIAL PROGRAM RETURNED TO REGULAR SCHOOL AFTER THE BABY'S BIRTH
AND, IF THEY DROPPED OUT, DID SO
SOMETIME AFTERWARD, WHEREAS THIS
WAS THE CASE WITH ONLY A LITTLE
OVER A FOURTH OF THE NONSPECIAL
PROCRAM CROUNCE IS LESS THAN 1001 OVER A FOURTH OF THE NONSPECIAL PROGRAM GROUP (P IS LESS THAN .001). THE MORE SUPPORT A GIRL HAD (SELF, FRIENDS, FAMILY), THE MORE LIKELY SHE WAS TO REMAIN IN SCHOOL (P IS LESS THAN .01 FOR SPECIAL PROGRAM GIRLS, P IS LESS THAN .05 FOR NONSPECIAL PROGRAM GIRLS). GIRLS IN THE SPECIAL PROGRAM WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS THAN .001 TO .001 LY LESS LIKELY (P IS LESS THAN .001) TO LY LESS LIKELY (P IS LESS THAN .001) TO HAVE HAD ANOTHER BABY OR TO BE PREGNANT AGAIN BY THE TIME THEY WERE INTERVIEWED. IN REDUCING ADDITONAL PREGNANCIES, THE SPECIAL PROGRAM HAD A GREATER EFFECT UPON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS, THE GROUP FROM WHICH THE MAJORITY OF NEW CHILDREN CAME, THAN UPON HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS (P IS LESS THAN .05 FOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS AND LESS THAN .01 FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS). GIRLS WERE ALSO SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKE-WERE ALSO SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKE-WERE ALSO SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKE-LY (P=.05) TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD OR BE PREGNANT AGAIN IF THEY LIVED IN AN UNBROKEN FAMILY AND ATTENDED THE SPECIAL PROGRAM. AMONG THE NONSPECIAL PROGRAM GIRLS, IT MADE NO STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE WHETHER OR NOT THE FAMILY WAS BROKEN. IN-CLUDED ARE 59 TABLES PRESENTING DATA AND THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS USED. (DF)

ED 025 798

CG 003 451

A Demonstration of Reorientation of Illegitimately Pregnant Teenage Girls Living in Rural Areas.
Iowa Childrens Home Society, Des Moines.
Spone Agency—Welfare Administration (I HEW), Washington, D.C. Children's Bureau.
Pub Date 14 Jun 67
Note—42p.

Descriptors-*Community Programs, *Continua-

Descriptors—*Community Programs, *Continuation Education, Continuation High Schools, *Continuation Students, *Illegitimate Births, Teenagers, *Unwed Mothers

The aim of the project was to demonstrate a deliberate effort to reach illegitimately pregnant teenage girls, using the period before and after birth to help the girl achieve a future pattern of behavior that would meet her needs constructively. The period before the birth of the baby was used to reduce immediate life pressures, to provide a period of nurturing, and to plan educavide a period of nurturing, and to plan educa-tional, medical, and social services. After delivery, the girl was helped to carry out a plan for herself which included appropriate services. A second goal of the project emerged, the re-orien-tation of the community. (KP)



ED 019 689 Braen, Bernard B.; and Others. AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM FOR UNWED PREGNANT ADOLESCENTS. A PROGRESS REPORT. Syracuse: Upstate Medical Center, State University of New York. MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29 64P.

Because of the medical, educational, social and psychological problems which teenage pregnancies present to the unwed girl, her child, and the community, a comprehensive, interdisciplinary program was established by the Syracuse Board of Education, the Onondaga County Department of Health, and the State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center at Syracuse. Known as the Y-Med Program (Young Mother's Educational Develop-It utilized a staff of 23, including medical personnel, social workers, and teachers. This report explores the obstetrical, pediatric, educational and social services, and the psychological aspects of the program. The report deals with some of the problems faced at the programs inception and some of the results apparent after two years of functioning. These services, covering the pregnancy, the delivery, and one-year postpartum, were offered under one roof, but avoided a clinictype atmosphere. The results of the Y-Med Program indicate that it was successful on many levels. No serious medical complications developed, infant development was good, and the girls adjusted well to school. (CG)

ED 017 618 EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE EXPECTANT MOTHERS. Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Schools, 1967. MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29 18P.

An interagency program for unwed pregnant teenagers in the Los Angeles Public School District is evaluated in this report. Funded under Title I of the Lementary and Secondary Education ા, the program is conducted in or adjacent to six Los Angeles District Health Centers. In addition to regular medical and instructional personnel, the program's staff includes a coordinator, a child welfare and attendance official, a counselor, and a social worker. Girls are expected to continue in the program until about 8 weeks after childbirth. It is reported that as a result of the program there has been a 6 to 9 percent increase in the number of subjects passed by the girls in the Health Center classes as compared with the number passed during their last completed semester in high school. Thus the program has encouraged potential dropouts to remain in school to graduate. An improvement in the girls' physical health and emotional and social stability is also reported. Evaluative data compiled from student and staff ratings and from student ratings and from student records and other pertinent sources are presented in the report. (LB)

ED 024 168 Goodman, Elizabeth M., and Gill, Fobola M.L. A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO A SCHOOL-CENTERED REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR PREGNANT SCHOOL-AGE GIRLS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. Washington, D.C.: District of Columbia Department of Public Health; District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare; District of Columbia Public Schools, 1966. MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29 81P.



In 1963, the Washington, D.C. Public School Department began a special demonstration project on the secondary school level, the Webster Girls School Program, to reduce the number of dropouts due to pregnancy and recidivism. An interagency, multidisciplinary plan was devised to provide comprehensive services to the girls. Social case work, academic and vocational education, psychological services, medical supervision and nutritional advice were included in the program to improve the welfare of the school-age pregnant girl and restore her to the community. Of the girls enrolled the first 3 years, 75 percent moved forward academically. In a 1965 study. those enrolled the first year (103) were compared to a control group (123) referred but not enrolled then. Results indicated the Webster girls dropped out of school less and were less likely to have another child. Data on other factors are given and eight appendixes include sample forms, student evaluations and give data on project establishment. An evaluation of the program by Ann Richardson, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., is also available as ED 018 052.

ED 017 604 Osofsky, Howard J.; and Others. THE YOUNG MOTHERS EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. TWO PIECES (TITLE SUPPLIED). 1967. MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29 39P.

This report describes the medical, education, social, and psychological services of a program for disadvantaged unwed pregnant teenagers in Syracuse. The program, which has been in operation for a year, attempts: (1) to provide a nearly tutorial instructional program; (2) to establish individual doctor-patient relationships; (3) to teach the girls methods of infant care; and (4) to facilitate the infant's adoption. Although no formal evaluation has been made, the results thus far indicate that the program has been successful. In addition to the description of the program, the report contains a brief discussion of the problems of the increasing rate of illegitimate teenage pregnancy--frequent absence of prenatal care, the termination of the girl's education, and the difficulties of the adoption of the child. (LB)

Doctoral Dissertations

Birdwhistell, Miriam Coleman. THE INCIDENCE OF EDUCATIONAL ATTRITION OF PREGNANT STUDENTS IN TWO VIRGINIA PUBLIC SHCOOL SYSTEMS AS RE-LATED TO COUNSELING AND HEALTH FACTORS. University of Virginia, 1969. Available from University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 70-8073).

This study was designed to survey the educational attrition of teenage pregnant students in two Virginia public school systems with special attention to guidance counselor activity in relation to re-enrollment and medical outcomes. University of Virginia Hospital admissions provided the primary source for identification of subjects. All admissions to the Obstetrical-Gynecological Service during 1967 and 1968, 19 years of age and under, who lived in the geographical area of the two school systems were identified for a subsequent search of the school files for their records, resulting in 98 student subjects for the prime sample out of the original pool of 320 teenage mothers. Two critical factors in making possible the undertaking of the survey of this nature were the cooperation of the administrators and counselors of the two systems and the fortunate location of this interested investigator on the faculty of the University of Virginia Medical School. Results were statistically analyzed by the chi square formula applied to 53 hypotheses. Findings indicated that student contact with a guidance counselor regarding the pregnancy was significantly related to re-enrollment and to medical complications. Dismissal of the pregnant student "when it shows" was the avowed unwritten policy of both school systems, the one, primarily rural, surrounding the other, an urban community of approximately 40,000 people, and both served by the University of Virginia Medical Center. One of the most striking findings was that of wide variation in the application of this unwritten policy. In three instances, by denying that they were pregnant, the student remained in school through the ninth month. It could be construed that all three of these girls were highly motivated to continue their education. All three received no pre-natal care and all three had medically complicated deliveries. One of the girls delivered at the end of June, returned to school the following September to enter her senior year, and graduated. The second girl, a senior who delivered in February, was not permitted to return to school one week after delivery as she requested; she did not graduate, she produced two more children in the next year and half. The third student delivered in late May, just prior to the end of school in her junior year; the all-Negro school she attended was closed in June and she did not enter the integrated school the following September. Findings were in the direction of the students who dropped latest (keeping their pregnancy a secret longest) having the least pre-natal care. The ages of the fathers tended to be within two years of the ages of the mothers and the modal age of the mothers was 16. The youngest girls, those 13 and 14 years old, were all students in the rural school system. Contact of the pregnant student with a guidance counselor was found to be more likely to occur in the city school system. During the course of this study, a written



policy manual was compiled for the city school system by contract with a local publishing firm. Policies regarding dismissal and readmission of pregnant students and mothers were listed in the Table of Contents but omitted in the body. The policy that was produced regarding married students was regarded by school personnel as being more restrictive than the written policy that previously had been followed. This is particularly unfortunate in view of the announced intentions of the county school board to have the same publishing company compile a policy manual for the county schools. Reliable data about the incidence, attrition and varied responses to the pregnant student in these two school systems is particularly pertinent at this time as the merger of city and county is imminent.



Journal Articles

Atkyns, Glenn C. Trends in the Retention of Married and Pregnant Students in American Public Schools. Sociology of Education, 1968,

41(1), pp57-65.

United States school practice has tended to prohibit attendance for married students, pregnant students, and student mothers. This study illustrates the decrease in restrictive practices since 1940 and makes note of special programs and the scarcity of studies made by school districts in this subject area. (Author)

Birdwhistell, Miriam C., and Beard, Richard L. Intervention with Pregnant Students. Personnel and Guidance Journal, February 1971,

49(6), pp453-458.

Schools, along with health care agencies, must be concerned with the prevention of teenage pregnancy, as well as with the health and education of the already pregnant student. To create an atmosphere conducive to seeking help, the policy of requiring pregnant students to withdraw must be abolished. In this study guidance counselor contact was significant in both educational and medical outcomes for the girls.

de Nevers, Ann M. Counseling the Unwed Mother at School. The

School Counselor, 1969, 17(1), pp30-33.

There is a vital need for someone in the school environment who can understand and reach out to the pregnant student as a total person who can understand her psycho-social involvement in her situation. The helping person may be the school counselor, the school social worker, or a psychological counselor. The counselor's training and total life style, his philosophy, and his self- and role-effectiveness are tested in these as in no other situations.

Hartman, Evelyn E. Involvement of a Maternity and Infant Care Project in a Pregnant School Girl Program in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Journal of School Health, 1970, 40(5), 224-227.

Describes program, housed in a public school building, which provides social health services, transportation, hot lunches, and a professional staff including a part-time nurse.

Howard, Marion. Comprehensive Service Program for School Age Pregnant Girls. Children, 1969, 16(5), pp193-197.

Brief summary of what is being done in Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, New Haven, New York City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Oakland (California). Stresses need for additional programs, plus environment which would help prevent unmarried pregnancy in the first place.

Osofsky, Howard J.; and Others. A Program for Pregnant Schoolgirls. A Progress Report. Adolescence, 1968, 3(9), pp89-107.

Because of the major medical, educational, social and psychological problems which teenage pregnancies present to the girl undergoing the pregnancy, to the baby resulting from the pregnancy, and to the community that has to deal both with the mother and the infant, a comprehensive program was set up in an attempt to provide a unique medical, social,



psychological and educational service for pregnant adolescents. The article expores various aspects of the program.



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Pages: 1 - 1	00 3.29						
101 - 29	00 6.58						
201 - 30	9.87						
301 - 40	00 13.16						
401 - 50	00 16.45						
Each Additional 1-100							
page Increment	3.29						

TFRMS AND CONDITIONS

1. TERM OF CONTRACT

This order is not subject to cancellation.

2. PRICE CHANGES

Leasco Information Products Inc. (LIPCO) may at any time increase the price of any item by giving the customer thirty (30) days notice that there will be an increase. LIPCO will notify Customer of the amount of the increase not less than ten (10) days prior to the effective date. If the increase is not acceptable, Customer must terminate the affected portion of this Agreement notifying LIPCO prior to the effective date of the increase. If Customer does not so notify LIPCO the increase shall be deemed accepted and shall govern all shipments from the effective date.

3, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAYMENT

The Subscription Price paid by the standing order and special collection customers is based upon an estimate of the number of microfiche to be delivered to the Customer and the shipping cost. The Subscription Price shall be applied as a credit against the Actual Price of the microfiche. The Actual Price of the microfiche provided by LIPCO shall be determined by multiplying the actual number of microfiche delivered to the Customer by the applicable price listed in the Schedule of Prices. The Prices listed in the Schedule of Prices do not include any sales, use, excise or similar taxes which may apply to the sale of the microfiche to the Customer. The cost of such taxes, if any, shall be borne by the Customer and will be billed separately by LIPCO.

Statements will be provided periodically to inform the Customer of the number of microfiche shipped and the remaining dollar balance of the subscription.

Payment terms shall be net thirty (30) days from date of invoice. Payment shall be without expense to LIPCO.

4. PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

All materials supplied hereunder are proprietary and may not be reproduced for resale without the prior written consent of LIPCO.

5. CONTINGENCIES

LIPCO shall not be liable to Customer or any other person for any failure or delay in the performance of any obligation if such failure or delay, (a) is due to events beyond the control of LIPCO including, but not limited to, fire, storm, flood, earthquake, explosion, accident, acts of the public enemy, strikes, lockouts, labor disputes, labor shortage, work stoppages, transportation embargoes or delays, failure or shortage of materials, supplies or machinery, acts of God, or acts or regulations or priorities of the federal, state, or local governments, (b) is due to failures of performance of subcontractors beyond LIPCO's control and without negligence on the part of LIPCO, or (c) is due to erroneous or incomplete information furnished by Customer.

6. EXTENSION

The subscription packages ordered by the standing order and special collection customers shall be automatically extended at the expiration of the current designated year for successive one-year periods unless the customer shall notify LIPCO to the contrary at least 30 days prior to the commencement of each additional year.

7. LIABILITY

LIPCO's liability, if any, arising hereunder shall not exceed restitution of charges.

In no event shall LIPCO be liable for special, consequential, or liquidated damages arising from the provision of services hereunder.

8. WARRANTY

LIPCO MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO ANY MATTER WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

9. CHANGES

No waiver, alteration, or modification of any of the provisions hereof shall be binding unless in writing and signed by an officer of LIPCO.

10. DEFAULT AND WAIVER

A. If Customer fails with respect to this or any other agreement with LIPCO to pay any invoice when due or to accept any shipment as scheduled, LIPCO may without prejudice to other remedies defer further shipments until the default is corrected or terminate this Agreement.

B. No course of conduct nor any delay of LIPCO in exercising any right hereunder shall waive any rights of LIPCO or modify this Agreement.

11. GOVERNING LAW!

This Agreement shall be construed to be between merchants. Any question concerning its validity, construction, or performance shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

